FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LANZA LEADS SHORT-LIVED COCHABAMBA REBELLION

Claims Santa Cruz Support

PY251355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1345 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza, commanding the CITE (Special Troops Training Center) regiment, took over the city of Cochabamba, 400 km east of La Paz, and demanded the resignation of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza and the junta of commanders. In a telephone declaration to this press agency, Lanza said that this uprising is institutionally-inspired, although it has the support of nationalist civilian forces in Santa Cruz, forces linked to former President Banzer in particular. He also said that he has the support of the 8th Army Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, of the entire Bolivian Navy and of all garrisons in eastern Bolivia and in Oruro, 230 km southeast of here.

Despite the fact that he proclaimed himself head of the institutional military movement, Lanza said he would support the relinquishing of government to any general capable of pulling the country out of the current disaster. He added that he would agree to relinquishing command of the nation to General Banzer or to Gen Alberto Natusch Busch. Lanza told this agency that he had taken complete control of Cochabamba, including all radio stations in this city, from which proclamations supporting his movement are being broadcast. Lanza told this press agency that the uprising was also motivated by the dissatisfaction of the Cochabamba garrison over the reshuffling of 17 officers who had followed him in his frustrated rebellion of 11 May.

8th Division Support Denied

PY252020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May (AFP)--Early this morning the commander of the Bolivian Army's 8th Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of this capital), announced that he will not support the subversive movement in Cochabamba. In a statement in Santa Cruz, the commander said the movement headed by Lt Col Emilio Lanza was isolated. At the same time he denied that the 8th Division had supported the uprising at any time.

Rebel Appeals Broadcast

PY251458 Cochabamba Radio Nacional in Spanish 1430 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] [Intercepted in progress]...the situation must be made known, and our support must also be given to the movement initiated by the honorable Col Emilio Lanza Armaza.

People of Bolivia, factory workers [words indistinct] the time has come to say we have had enough of dictatorships, enough of abuses. We want to make clear that the people of Bolivia are not enemies of the armed forces. We are enemies of the cocaine traffickers, we are [words indistinct] of the people, we are enemies of those who trample union organizations. We are side by side with the glorious armed forces of the nation. We support the movement of Col Emilio Lanza. The people of Bolivia and the workers are for that movement at this decisive moment.

We must maintain our prudence, our tranquillity at this moment so that the workers of Manano shoe factory may join the factory workers of Cochabamba. We are making a call to the factory workers of the city of La Paz [words indistinct] and also the factory workers of Santa Cruz, La Belgica, Guavira, and other organizations affiliated with the confederation of Bolivian factory workers.

Colleague factory workers, people of Bolivia, the moment has come to say we have had enough of all the abuse, hunger and misery in which are living. People of Bolivia, let us all say: Viva free Bolivia, viva Colonel Lanza. Thank you.

[At 1400 GMT Cochabamba Radio Nacional adds: "Present here are our fellow factory workers, peasant workers, sanitary workers, nurses. All the people are present here to voice their support, their encouragement to Colonel Emilio Lanza and to all those glorious military officers who are supporting this movement, who are only seeking stability, social peace and justice for the people in general. Companeros, we must all be united, we must be united with our companeros who live on Chile Avenue, with those from the airport [words indistinct] all of them must join the movement and gather at the airport to prevent the landing of airplanes which are coming from La Paz, claiming they are coming to negotiate, but what they really want is bring mourning and hunger to our people. Companeros, I ask all of you to join the movement and once and for all, leave your homes and say: Greetings to Bolivia and its glorious armed forces."]

Factory Workers' Proclamation

PY251543 Cochabamba Radio Nacional in Spanish 1445 GMT 25 May 81

[Text of proclamation released by unidentified Manano factory representative--live]

[Text] People of Bolivia, fellow workers from Bolivia: All the workers are now united in the struggle, because we are no longer going to allow [words indistinct] with drug traffickers. Fellow workers, we are aware that once and for all, we factory workers, united in the confederation, must again regain control of our reins, because we factory workers, united, must command this nation, this nation of all Bolivians, and we Bolivians must command it. All workers must gather in different places to prevent the landing of airplanes, which could only bring mourning to our people. My fellow workers, all the workers from Cochabamba, today more than ever, must be united for one single cause, for a social class [words indistinct] the factory workers of Cochabamba call all workers of Bolivia, because we workers of Bolivia are the vanguard of the people, and the people must command this country, and no longer allow that fellow workers [words indistinct]. Viva the factory workers of this department!

Peasants Release Communique

PY251613 Cochabamba Radio Nacional in Spanish 1450 GMT 25 May 81

[Text of communique released by Cochabamba peasants]

[Text] Fellow peasants: Let us all go out on the streets to join the movement of Col Emilio Lanza, who has decided to defend our rights. We Bolivian peasants can no longer tolerate, not a day more, the regime of Gen Garcia Meza. We are the majority of the people, and we suffer more than anyone the consequences of [words indistinct]. Let us go out right now into the streets to defend our rights. Viva Bolivia!

Banzer Associate Comments

PY251627 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Asuncion, 25 May (TELAM)--The private secretary to Gen Hugo Banzer, former Bolivian president, told TELAM that he did not know anything about the uprising led by Lt Col Emilio Lanza which broke out in Cochabamba early this morning. The private secretary said that he would inform General Banzer of the situation as soon as he wakes up in the hotel, adding that Banzer may give a press conference this afternoon.

Rebels Receive Ultimatum

PY251536 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May, (AFP)--Cochabamba military rebels have been given a deadline of noon (1600 GMT) to change their minds, Miraflores general headquarters announced here today. The high military command held a meeting this morning at Miraflores presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Army Issues Communique

PY251727 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text of communique released 25 May by the army commander in chief in La Paz]

[Text] A fraction of the Special Forces Training Center [CITE] stationed in Cochabamba carried out a rebellion this morning in that city. The rebellion was instigated by the former CITE commander, former Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who was discharged and is a fugitive from the military court on charges of sedition. Since this is an isolated case of rebellion, which is aggravated because the culprit is a repeater, the army commander in chief is taking the appropriate measures to overcome the rebellious unit. Units stationed in the interior and in La Paz are loyal to their commanders.

Interior Ministry Reaction

PY251740 La Paz Radio Illimani Network Spanish 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text of Interior Ministry communique on Cochabamba uprising issued in La Paz on 25 May]

[Text] The Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry informs the public that elements who have been disqualified for political activities in the country, taking advantage of the rebellious act led by former commander of the CITE [Special Forces Training Center], former Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who has been discharged from the army for insubordination and is at the disposal of military court, are trying once again to incite confrontation within the Bolivian family with disregard for the undesirable consequences that such an act may have.

The government warns that to protect the peace, tranquillity and security of the nation, it will not allow another attempt at returning to anarchy and chaos in the republic. To this effect, the citizenry is hereby informed that all measures have been taken to prevent this attitude, which runs counter to the process of national reconstruction undertaken by the nation's armed forces.

La Paz, 25 May 1981; Public relations department of the Interior, Immigration and Justice Ministry.

Lanza Denies Seeking Presidency

PY251758 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza has told LATIN that a meeting of the military leadership will be held this afternoon in Santa Cruz, one of the largest military divisions of the country, to decide the position to be adopted by that unit. He denied having proclaimed himself president and made it clear that that was not his objective, because the appointment of the new president must be made through a high level military agreement.

Rangers Occupy Airport

PY251811 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1747 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May (TELAM)--Communications between Cochabamba and the rest of the country and also with foreign countries have been interrupted since 1130 (1530 GMT), when the radio stations controlled by the rebels suddenly fell silent.

Bolivian telecommunications enterprise sources reported that the interruption was due to technical reasons.

It was reported by telephone from Santa Cruz, the second most important city of the country, that the Rangers regiment had occupied Viru Viru International Airport, which is under construction but can be used.

Lanza Claims 8,000 Troops

PY251829 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza told a Uruguayan radio station today that approximately 8,000 troops of the Bolivian Armed Forces respond to the insurgent movement demanding the resignation of President Luis Garcia Meza. In a telephone conversation with Radio Montecarlo of Montevideo, Lanza stated that, in addition to all naval garrisons, the army garrisons in Robore, Guaqui, Trinidad, Camiri and Cochabamba have joined the insurrection.

He stated that his next step will be to consolidate the movement, to obtain the resignation of Garcia Meza and to call for a meeting of the military high command to designate a new president.

Natusch Busch in La Paz

PY251827 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1810 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Lima, 25 May (TELAM)--Sources close to Gen Alberto Natusch Busch announced here that the former president may be in La Paz. The sources indicated that Natusch left Lima yesterday morning and went to Puno, 80 km from the Bolivian-Peruvian border. According to the report, the former Bolivian president--who was expelled from his country a week ago--planned to enter Bolivia via Lake Titicaca early this morning to go to La Paz.

Lanza Surrenders

PY252125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (AFP)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who had rebelled against the Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, surrendered to authorities, it was reported here this afternoon. Fernando Palacios, minister secretary of press and information, made this report over the telephone from La Paz to Radio Portales in Santiago. Palacios said, "Lt Col Emilio Lanza is at this moment being held at the 7th Army Division headquarters." The official added that the rebel officer had handed himself over to the military authorities in Cochabamba, where the rebellion began this morning.

Asked about President Garcia Meza's situation, the press secretary denied reports that he had been arrested while at Miraflores garrison in La Paz. Garcia Meza is in his office at army headquarters receiving detailed information about events in Cochabamba, Palacios told the Chilean radio station.

Requests Diplomatic Asylum

PY252120 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 2055 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The army public relations department reports the public that the Cochabamba garrison has returned to its normal activities, that the Special Forces Training Center [CITE] troops have returned to their barracks, and that former Lt Col Emilio Lanza has requested guarantees to be allowed to seek diplomatic asylum.

Another communique states: In order to avoid tendentious commentaries and rumors, the army commander in chief hereby reports to the public that Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, former chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces Joint Command, was transferred to the reserves by Order No 368/81 dated 19 May 1981 after having served the length of time established in the institutional administration law.

It also reports that former Lt Col Emilio Lanza was discharged from the army through Memorandum No 373/81 dated 18 May, charged with having committed the serious crime of going absent without leave. Discharge will not prevent him from being detained, tried, and punished in accordance with military laws.

Minister Analyzes Coup Failure

PY260322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May (AFP)--The interior minister claimed that a strange partnership of the extreme right with the extreme left against the armed forces' revolutionary nationalism was the cause of the failure today of the uprising in Cochabamba against the Bolivian president.

It was learned that Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who headed the uprising, had intended to send an air force plane to Asuncion, Paraguay, to pick up former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who is in that capital, so that Banzer would take over the government. This information is what led a group of officers called Karachipampa, comprised of officers of influence in the armed forces, to abandon Colonel Lanza.

At the same time, proclamations favoring the insurrection issued by the People's Democratic Union (UDP), the main opposition party headed by former President Hernan Siles Suazo, also turned large military sectors against the uprising.

Involved Officers Named

PY262334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2131 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 May (TELAM)--A list of 14 officers involved in the aborted coup yesterday was unofficially disclosed in military spheres today. Although it was not stated how they arrived there, it was announced that they had all sought asylum in the apostolic nunciature in Bolivia.

According to the information, all the officers belong to the Special Forces Training Center (CITE) and were identified as: Lt Col Emilio Lanza Armaza, Maj Fernando Galindo G., Maj Eduardo Galindo G., Maj Fernando Ortiz D., Maj Igor Velazco, Maj Luis Montero, Maj Luis Iriarte, Maj Gilberto Toro, Capt Alberto Savet, Capt Mario Orellana, Capt Armando Merida, Maj Adel Montero, Capt Jorge Castellon and Lt Comdr Guillermo Canedo.

Captain Canedo had reportedly escaped from the Miraflores armed forces headquarters, where he was under arrest, and yesterday morning parachuted down to the CITE headquarters to join the uprising.

Lucio Anez Rivera, commander of the Bolivian regiment, and Col Raul Gonzalez Ferri were responsible for negotiating with the rebels to change their attitude.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO NATION ON FAILED COUP

PY260423 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0405 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the Bolivian military government, tonight accused Gen Eden Castillo and former Presidents Hugo Banzer and Alberto Natusch of being involved in the second thwarted military uprising in Cochabamba, which was headed by Lt Col Emilio Lanza.

In a statement to the state television which were released tonight, he also denounced the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN) and the leftist Popular and Democratic Union (UDP) for disseminating a call for subversive action in order to create chaos and anarchy in the country and to take advantage of Lanza's rebel movement.

Explaining that Lanza had asked for political asylum, without specifying which embassy, he said that seven or eight officers who had participated in the rebellion of the CITE regiment (Special Forces Training Center) had been arrested in Cochabamba.

He asserted that the decisive attitude of the Ustariz regiment, the Maximiliano Paredes noncommissioned officers school and the Barrientos regiment made the rebels give up and ask for guarantees to go in to exile. He explained that the rebel bastion was taken at approximately 1330 (1730 GMT). Unfortunately, Gen Banzer and Gen Natusch were also involved in yesterday's uprising, he stated. The two generals fled Bolivia 15 days ago, charged with supporting Lanza's first rebellion. He added that the two former presidents were constantly stirring up the military and trying to convince officers to seek a change of government.

Gen Castillo may have been involved in the aborted coup in resentment at having been relieved as chief of the armed forces joint general staff, the president said. He added that Castillo had been relieved for having been involved in Lanza's first uprising on 11 May. Referring to a proposal made by Castillo last week, Garcia Meza explained that according to military regulations there cannot be a commander in chief of the armed forces because he would outrank the supreme junta of commanders which governs Bolivia.

Once the military leadership is organized, we will see what will be done, he stated. The president also admitted that there is no unity in the armed forces: It is difficult to govern Bolivia, because the politicians left behind a divided civilian and military society in which personal interests also play a role. Referring to the armed forces, he warned: "We will be drastic with anyone who has subversive ideas or who disseminates rumors."

The chief of state said: I am not interested in keeping any of the two or three posts I have. He promised that after carrying out the mission that the armed forces have charged him with, he will be the first person to call a meeting of the junta commanders and the military units to seek a solution to the problems that the fatherland is suffering. He asserted that his government has no dealing with the ultraright of the ultraleft.

GARCIA MEZA NAMED ARMED FORCES COMMANDER IN CHIEF

PY270334 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 26 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, emerged tonight as the commander in chief of the armed forces in a virtual reorganization of the military leadership within the first stage of the process for national reconstruction that was started by the armed forces on 17 July 1981.

The post of commander in chief of the armed forces as the highest-ranking military authority was done away with after the military coup that occurred nearly 2 years ago and it was replaced by the Junta of Commanders, which includes Garcia Meza (army), Waldo Bernal Pereira (air force) and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas (navy). The junta will remain intact.

The reinstitution of the post of commander in cheif, which will be held by Garcia Meza together with his other duties as president and member of the junta, was announced tonight by the chief of state after making known his decision to hand over the presidency on 6 August.

The naming of new military authorities has left Gen Jorge Aguilera Teran, who has been placed on the active reserve list because he has been on active duty 30 years out of the military leadership. He has been replaced by Gen Lucio Anez Rivero as army chief of staff.

NEW PRESIDENT TO TAKE OFFICE ON 6 AUGUST

PY262211 [Editorial Report] La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish at 2125 GMT on 26 May 1981 goes into national network and begins live coverage of a ceremony during which President Luis Garcia Meza swears in Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart as general commander of the army. In the course of a 5-minute speech, President Garcia Meza says: "Despite ignoble actions led by persons who have even reached the extreme of attacking their own institution, we are positively certain that nothing will stop the victorious progress of the national reconstruction process." Garcia Meza concludes with the following words: "I have the duty of (?asking) all my comrades in arms to cooperate with me in naming my successor before 17 July, so we can hand over power normally on 6 August to the person the armed forces select."

In his answering speech, General Cayoja expresses gratitude for the confidence placed in him and promises to uphold the best traditions of the Bolivian Army.

Background to Changes

PY270254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 26 May (AFP)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will leave the presidency, if no unforeseen events occur, on 6 August 1981 (independence day), the chief of state himself announced here today. Garcia Meza, who in his 10 months and 10 days of tenure has overcome two subversive plots and several conspiracies, told the commanders of large and small military units that they will meet on 17 July to select his successor. That day will be the first anniversary of the coup which gave the presidency to Garcia Meza.

The government's attitude follows consultations between the president and the commanders of the country's large units, who decided to name Gen Humberto Cayoja Riart commander in chief of the army, a post that up to today was occupied by Garcia Meza.

The chief of state took advantage of the ceremony at which Cayoja was installed to announce his leaving the post he has occupied since 17 July 1980, when interim constitutional President Lidia Gueiler Tejada was deposed. The names of Cayoja Riart, commander of the 8th Army Division, and Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, commander of the military college, were bandied about yesterday as possible Garcia Meza replacements.

On announcing his decision to leave, Garcia Meza indicated that the path that has been chosen is one of unity and commitment. I have the duty of asking all my comrades to help me in selecting my successor on 17 July so that we can hand over power in normal way to the person chosen by the armed forces on 6 August, he added. He stressed that during this first stage of the process for national reconstruction his role was one of sacrifice, which was necessary to achieve the objectives that had been outlined more than 10 months ago.

A few days ago the commander of the joint chiefs of staff, Gen Eden Castillo Galarza, rebelled when he heard that he had been relieved. The chief of staff of the army, Gen Jorge Aguila Teran, came out in support of Castillo yesterday. Neither of these military commanders were involved in recent events. Castillo has already been placed on the active retired list, while Aguila's future is uncertain. Moreover, there is still no answer regarding the future of the Junta of Commanders, because Ramiro Terrazas of the Navy has apparently resigned, while other reports maintain that he lost the post of commander of the navy.

The picture seems to be completed with the appointment of Gen Luis Anez as army chief of staff, while Col Faustino Rico Toro (chief of the Military Household) will occupy the important post of commander of the army's military school.

So far there is no information on the possible successor of Cayoja as commander of the 8th Army Division, a strategic unit in the military institution's domestic activities. Although it may seem a bit premature, Cayoja now appears to be Garcia Meza's possible successor as president, due to the army's prevalence over the air force and navy.

HUGO BANZER VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY261717 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 May 81 p 9

["Major portion" of press conference granted by former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez to journalists from Paraguayan news media at Ita Enramada Hotel in Asuncion on 23 May]

[Text] [Question] General Banzer, could you tell us about Bolivia's political situation?

[Answer] Bolivia's political situation is being described by its own news media and by the international news agencies. In any case we cannot deny the fact that there are problems in my country. That is to say there is instability. The reasons for this instability are many but the fact is that the atmosphere is not appropriate for full-fledged social and economic development for a variety of reasons. First of all, there is the near isolation which the country is experiencing at the international level, even though many nations have recognized the new government. There is, however, a kind of isolation as far as loans and aid is concerned. In the final analysis, the government is not the one which suffers the consequences of all this, but the people whose social economic and cultural development is being halted.

[Question] General, could you tell us what kind of visa you are currently using to travel to foreign countries?

[Answer] I have not sought asylum anywhere at all. I have left my country voluntarily and no one has demanded that I should do so. There were some prior requirements which had been cleared up before I left Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Therefore, I have decided to leave voluntarily in search, as my wife has said some time ago, of better personal safety conditions. I am now living in Buenos Aires where I requested a residence permit many years ago, because I frequently travel there and have many friends. Thus, I come and go all the time, without any problems or trouble.

Here, in Asuncion, I am staying as a tourist, just a visitor.

[Question] What kind of democracy are the Bolivian people looking for now?

[Answer] There are many viewpoints about the kind of democracy Bolivia needs. We revolutionary nationlaists do not believe that formal democracy could be implemented in our country.

I mean an imported and badly aped democracy. Bolivia has always tried to follow democratic models which do not go along with the idiosyncracy, culture and history of the Bolivian people. That is, we have always wanted to practice an alien democracy. My party is now drawing up a political draft based on a democratic model which takes into account the Bolivian way of life, its culture and social and economic development, so that one day, when we have a chance we will be able to submit this draft for the consideration of all Bolivians. We are sure that the people themselves will approve it. This democracy, which some have called "unprecedented," will be implemented in Bolivia.

[Question] From the role you are playing now, do you plan to try for the presidential office again, General Banzer?

[Answer] As you know, I am the leader of a new political party which is called Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] which has already participated in two elections, somewhat hastily in the first one and with a little more time to prepare itself in the second. We received a significant number of votes. For the time being, however, the conditions in my country are not suitable for political development.

[Question] Is your political viewpoint different from that of the current Bolivian military regime?

[Answer] It is not different from the ideological point of view because the ADN prides itself on its close ties with the philosophy of the armed forces, that is, Bolivian nationalism. What we do disagree with is the behavior of the persons who are impelementing this nationalism.

[Question] What do you know about Colonel Lanza?

[answer] Absolutely nothing. I have not seen Colonel Lanza for 2 years. He had been my aide de camp and he is a distinguished member of the armed forces. He had performed very well at the special troops training center. I have very good references about him.

[Question] And what about General Natusch Busch?

[Answer] I know that General Natusch Busch has left the country. I do not know exactly where he is now, but I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to tell those who do not know General Natusch Busch that he is a worthy member of the highest hierarchy of the armed forces. He is an experienced man, both as commander and member of the government. He was minister of agriculture and campesino affairs for 4 years under my administration. If he has rebelled, as the government claims, it is because he has good reasons to do so.

[Question] Is it true that you have come to purchase land in the Paraguayan chaco?

[Answer] Absolutely false. I do not have the means or the desire to do so. In any case, if I could purchase land I would do so in my own country.

[Question] In your opinion, what do the Bolivian people have to do in order to find a democratic solution?

[Answer] The Bolivian people have civic awareness but they have no democratic training for various reasons. First of all, because they have had a bad experience with democracy and have become disillusioned with it. This happened because an attempt was made to implement a democratic formula which did not take into account the idiosyncracies of the Bolivian people. Now the people want a new model capable of fulfilling their true needs, hopes and desire for cultural, social and economic development. I believe that we of the ADN will one day fill this vacuum by submitting new models for the consideration of the people.

[Question] According to reports received from abroad, certain Bolivian military sources believe that you are a "coupist." What are your feelings about this description?

[Answer] It is obvious that in 1971 I headed a "coup," if that is how you want to call it, because it really was an entire revolution. In those days I was a colonel, somewhat known in my country, who had a set of attitudes and positions. I did not have the background which I now have. I did not have the moral support which I now have or the political capital which I now have, all of which belong to my family, to the people of my party and, in a way, to the nation as well. My situation is now different. I cannot be a coupist under any circumstances. I do not believe, I really do not believe that the builders of the fatherland can find solutions in successive coups. I believe that at one stage of Bolivian history or another we must come to our senses. We must talk and reach an understanding in order to get the country going. Therefore, I cannot risk the capital I have in a single game of cards or a throw of dice. Because this is what a coupist is premanently doing. He is always risking the little he has in one single adventure: the coup d'etat. I am aware of my image outside and inside my country and therefore I will not engage in this kind of activity. This does not mean that I will refuse to acknowledge that someone is right if he is. If there is someone who believes that the only solution is a coup d'etat and can provide justification for his attitude, we may agree with him or not.

[Question] We see that most of Bolivian political parties have nationalist roots. Does this mean that Bolivia is free of communism?

[Answer] Essentially, most Bolivians are extremely nationalistic. This is why there are a great number of political parties which purport to be nationalist. Therefore, if we ever get to propose our political model, where the possibility of fraud--which has been present in every Bolivian election--is eliminated, it is certain that nationalism will prevail.

[Question] Do you know anything about the drug traffic which has been so extensively discussed by the foreign press to the point of involving high-ranking military officers of your country?

[Answer] Drug trafficking is an activity which affects society. It is a social and economic phenomenon. My country produces coca, the source of cocaine, which is the only harmful substance it manufactures, because there are no marihuana fields, no opium or any other dangerous drug. Bolivia has been producing cocaine for many years on a small scale and during my administration we strove to curb cocaine manufacturing. We even reached an agreement with the United States, an agreement which began during Mr Kissinger's visit to Santa Cruz, where we established the bases for the cooperation which the U.S. Government could give us to control drug trafficking, bearing in mind that the best market for a dangerous drug, like cocaine, is the United States. During my administration, the discovery of a single kilogram of cocaine was an unusual event worth press coverage. Unfortunately, production and marketing increased afterwards. Why? Simply because the country went into a phase of instability, chaos and anarchy. I have not been out of the presidency for 3 years and there have already been six presidents. The people have been concerned more with politics than anything else and therefore the drug traffic began to grow, both at the manufacturing and marketing levels, reaching alarming proportions. Bolivia produces a lot of cocaine now. This is known both outside and inside the country; it is a proven fact.

Because of domestic and foreign pressure the local government has tried to repress cocaine traffic. It has entrusted the responsibility of fighting drug traffic to the armed forces.

I have been told that at one time, in order to undermine my prestige, evidence of my involvement in drug traffic has been submitted. This is easy to do. They have a lot of prisoners. If one or more of these prisoners are told that they will be released if they are willing to sign a statement to the effect that they have worked under General Banzer, well, that is how they have gotten me into a "mess."

SALVADORAN VICE PRESIDENT MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

PY261255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Santiago, 25 May (AFP)--Salvadoran Vice President Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez issued a call here today to all people and governments of Latin America to struggle against those who are instigating a fratricidal struggle in his country.

The visiting military official, who arrived in this capital today on an official visit, made the proposition while decorating Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet with the Order of Dr Jose Matias Delgado in the rank of Grand Cross.

Colonel Gutierrez affirmed that the republican and democratic life of El Salvador are at stake.

Afterwards, the Salvadoran vice president had a 2-hour interview with Chancellor Rene Rojas Galdames. Gutierrez told the chancellor that the visit to Chile was a good will visit with the objective of making known the current situation in El Salvador. We are trying to counter the distortion of reality, created by international Marxism, which is put forward, he said. In this regard, he affirmed that El Salvador is confronted with a large offensive by the Marxist sectors, and we believe that we are in absolute control of the situation. The struggle has been hard but, little by little, we are emerging from the problem.

He added that in facing this campaign, his country has given an answer, a democratic one that the people must give. We have proposed the future elections as a political solution, he said. He said that for the elections it is necessary, as the first order of business, to pacify the country, prepare the electoral law, draw up new documentation and prepare the population for new voter registration.

Asked about relations between El Salvador and its neighboring countries, the vice president called them very cordial. He recalled that Honduras and El Salvador had signed a peace treaty last December and his country maintains close cooperation relations with Guatemala.

Speaking of Nicaragua, Col Jaime Gutierrez indicated that problems exist. "It has served as a bridge for arms shipments and as a training center for terrorists who have moved through the territory."

The vice president will have meetings this Thursday with Minister of National Defense Gen Carlos Forestier and, possibly, with the commanders in chief of the army, navy and air force, as reported previously.

Pinochet Statement

PY261306 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Conflicts between states must be solved peacefully and without resorting to force or threats of using force. President Augusto Pinochet made this statement yesterday while thanking Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the Salvadoran junta vice president, for the Jose Matias Delgado decoration.

The president referred to the traditional friendly relations between Chile and El Salvador. He said that both countries adhere to the international right of nonintervention on which the inter-American system is based. Thus, he states, we categorically reject foreign intervention in domestic affairs of other states and we courageously defend the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of nations.

On decorating the president of the republic, the Salvadoran vice president made similar remarks. He also made a call to all peoples and governments of America and the world, which love peace, freedom and authentic humanitarian democracy, to remain and struggle united. This will prevent that selfishness, sectarianism and personal interests of those who, obeying foreign instructions, propose a fratricidal struggle, undermining the republican democratic life in my country.

President Pinochet received the decoration at the La Moneda Palace O'Higgings Hall.

GUERRILLA REPORTS ON INCREASED MRP ACTIONS

FL211645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Chile's Popular Resistance Movement [MRP] carried out a total of 50 armed actions during the first 4 months of the year and has made strides in organization and in operational and military capacity. Aspects of the MRP were discussed by militia member Maria Isabel Ortega at a press conference in our capital. Ortega, who was very active against the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, highlighted the importance of the militias, which began organizing in her country in 1979 with the enrollment of workers, students, youths, peasants and militants of leftist parties.

The MRP's range of action, which at first was limited to Santiago, has extended to Concepcion, Cautin, Arauco, Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, areas in which the MRP is carrying out armed propaganda, erecting barricades, placing bombs, attacking police stations and practicing incendiary sabotage.

Maria Isabel Ortega, the underground guerrilla, also spoke of the Pinochet dictatorship's clampdown on news about MRP actions and of the need for all peoples to learn of the struggle underway in Chile.

MILITARY MATERIEL FROM FRANCE DELAYED IN BRUSSELS

PY222054 Paris AFP in Spanish 1042 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 22 May (AFP)--The Belgian newspaper LE SOIR has indicated that a batch of French missile launchers and missiles destined for Chile currently is stuck in the Brussels airport due to a lack of the necessary transport authorization.

The military materiel is known by the name of Crotale and it includes a vehicle equipped with radar, three missile launchers, missiles and trailers. The Chilean purchase was from the French arms firm Matra-Thompson CSF during the final phase of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's tenure. The order could not be put together in time and, during the recent election campaigning, the Raymond Barre government placed an embargo on the military materiel for Chile.

According to the Belgian newspaper, as soon as it became known that Francois Mitterrand was the new French president Matra-Thompson CSF decided to dispatch the materiel via Belgium.

The materiel arrived Sunday at the Brussels airport, but the loading authorization could not be obtained due to the French embargo on the supply of arms to Chile.

PRESIDENT ROLDOS, WIFE BURIED IN GUAYAQUIL

PA262124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2036 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 26 May (AFP)--The bodies of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos and his wife, Martha Bucaram, were buried here today after several solemn funeral ceremonies attended by a large crowd. The bodies of the president and his wife, who died in a plane crash last Sunday, were placed in the crypt of the central cemetery of Guayaquil, marked with Nos 35,883 and 35,887. The ceremony ended with a 21-gun salute.

Attending Presidents Leave

PA262231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 26 May (AFP)--The presidents who attended the funeral of late Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos have returned to their countries. Aristides Royo of Panama, Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, and Gustavo [as received] Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta, returned to their countries aboard the Panamanian presidential aircraft. Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins returned to their countries in their own aircraft.

Hurtado To Continue Policy

PA262004 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1755 GMT 26 May 81

[Speech by President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea at funeral service for late President Jaime Roldos at Metropolitan Cathedral in Guayaquil--live]

[Excerpts] Ecuadoreans: There is deep pain in our hearts. The president is dead. The peasants are crying. The workers are crying. The teachers are crying. The Indians are crying. The [word indistinct] are crying. The professionals are crying. The women are crying. We men are crying. And thus we remember our working companion in the tasks of government, our loyal and good friend, comrade in political strife and ideals, leader of the social and economic changes and undenied leader of people.

Mr President [Roldos], it is not true that in your electoral campaign you offered paternalistically to solve all the problems of the Ecuadorean people. Demagoguery never inspired the speeches of the Roldos-Hurtado ticket's campaign. This occasion is a good time to recall that on assuming power you criticized those who offer the impossible and propose miracles, thus fostering mirages that lead to frustration and betray the deepest hopes of the people.

In the presidency you did everything you possibly could, without worrying about your health or even your family, which was your greatest love. In the 3 years we worked together you never rested. You worked until the wee hours of the morning. On weekends you held meetings, and how difficult it was to convince you that short vacations are always needed and that it was not good to run futile risks. How many times did I see your anguish over the economic and social problems you found in your pilgrimages the length and breadth of the nation, or problems that reached your office!

In a pluralist society, opposition is essential, because controversies enrich political life. But when the sacrifices and conflicts it generates surpass the mechanisms established in the constitution, it could very well lead to what you said cautiously when you assumed the presidency on 10 August 1979: Let us not fall into a power struggle, which begins by blocking the government and ends by liquidating democracy.

I shared with you those memorable days of warlike confrontation with a neighbor of ours. Ecuadorean history has never weighed on us as heavily as it did during the first few months of 1981.

You were a Bolivarian and a Latin American integrationist. Aware of the isolation of our country, you sought to open our country's doors to the world so that all the positive contributions of other societies could enter. The presence at your funeral of the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela and the representatives of the governments of Mexico and Nicaragua constitute the best proof of how much you and your ideas spread beyond the frontiers of our country.

Mr President, dear friend, I invoke the help of God and the people of Ecuador to continue the social and economic transformation begun by you.

Goodbye, Mr President.

PRESIDENT HURTADO APPOINTS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA251634 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1608 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Presidency of the Republic, Decree No 002.

Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea,

Whereas, Army Gen Marco Aurelio Subia Martinez has died and he was serving as national defense minister,

In the exercise of the authority he derives from subparagraph E of Article 78 of the constitution, decrees:

Single article. Vice Adm Raul Soroza Encalada is hereby appointed national defense minister.

National Palace, Quito, 24 May 1981.

[Signed] Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, Constitutional President of the Republic.

This decree is also signed by all the ministers.

AIR FORCE ISSUES BULLETIN ON FATAL PLANE CRASH

PA252021 Quoto Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1929 GMT 25 May 81

[Official Ecuadorean Air Force Bulletin on airplane accident in which President Jaime Roldos was killed; read by station newsman Raul Zambrano at press room of presidency--live]

[Text] Yesterday, Sunday, 24 May 1981, by disposition of the presidency of the republic, it was ordered that the Beechcraft plane no 001a of the Ecuadorean Air Force carry out a flight mission on the Quito-Macara-Quito route, carrying as passengers Jaime Roldos Aguilera, Constitutional President of the Republic, Mrs Marta Bucaram de Roldos, Gen Marco Subia Martinez, national defense minister, Mrs Irlanda de Subia Martinez, Lt Col Armando Navarrete, Lt Col Hector Torres and the crew made up of Col Marco Andrade, Air Force Lt Galo Romo, copilot, and Miss Soledad Rosero, stewardess.

The airplane took off from Mariscal Sucre airbase at 1346. Its arrival in Macara was estimated at approximately 1530. The pilot reported the plane over Machala at 1442, estimating arrival in Macara at 1455. After that, there was no other contact. It was reported at 1600 in Macara that the plane had not arrived. This led it to be declared in a state of emergency. It was immediately ordered that the rescue squadron of the air force carry out a search mission.

At 1620, the accident of the plane was confirmed. It had crashed in the foothills of the place known as (Guanchanama), in the area of Celica, Loja province. The prevailing atmospheric conditions at the time of the accident were unfavorable, with persistent rain and fog. The general command of the air force immediately ordered that technical agencies carry out investigations to determine the possible causes of this regrettable accident.

M-19 CALLER CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ROLDOS DEATH

PA251607 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 25 May (AFP)--The liberal newspaper, EL TIEMPO, has published a communique by the M-19 on its inside pages and reported that it had received a telephone call from someone who said he belonged to the group and asserted that "we have fulfilled our (?promise).

The EL TIEMPO report states: "At 1930 yesterday, a mysterious phone call was made to the editor's room of EL TIEMPO by someone who claimed to belong to the 19 April Movement (M-19).

"The editor, who was not allowed to establish any kind of dialogue, simply listened to the quiet voice of a man who said: 'We have fulfilled our promise. Did you hear the news? Roldos has already paid for his treason to the people.' At 2140, a man who claimed to belong to the M-19 made a telephone call to the editor's room and reaffirmed that the attack that cost the life of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos was the work of the subversive Colombian organization.

"The unidentified caller said that the action was carried out 'by two men from our organization' who 'risked their lives to punish the Ecuadorean president for his treason.' The caller added that the terrorist action was carried out by two members of the M-19 who fulfilled 'their suicide mission and were able to escape.'" He explained that the two terrorists "carried out an infiltration in order to end the life of the traitor, Roldos."

"He announced that Companero Bateman (top leader of the M-19) will issue a communique within the next few hours." He did not specify if the communique would be read over the telephone or provided in writing and that "it all depends on the security precautions taken by our Companero Jaime Bateman."

"The call was made from a public telephone, and communications were cut off after a few minutes," concludes the report published today by EL TIEMPO.

Minister Doubts M-19 Claim

PA252105 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 25 May 81

[Excerpt] Quito, 25 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera has said he is skeptical about a report appearing in the Bogota daily EL TIEMPO claiming that President Jaime Roldos was the victim of sabotage rather than a plane accident. "I think that any such opinion is speculative. There are rules and procedures that must be followed and investigations will be carried out. Procedures must be followed," the minister said. "I, personally, dare say that those rumors are unfounded. So long as there is no evidence, we must not heed them. He who spreads rumors must give some evidence, some detail, and up to now, there is none," Barrera added.

CONGRESS TO CHOOSE VICE PRESIDENT 1 JUNE

PA270150 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The Democratic Left [ID] has decided to leave the opposition to consolidate democracy in Ecuador. The disclosure was made by Raul Vaca Carbo, the ID's top leader and president of the congress. Vaca also announced that he has called a meeting of the legislature on Monday to elect the vice president of the republic, as required by the Constitution.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. SPECIAL FORCES FROM PANAMA SAID LEADING ARMY

PA261726 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The troops of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic regime which are fruitlessly trying to recover positions in the Suchitoto-Guazapa area are under constant guerrilla harassment. According to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, these enemy forces are being directed by the U.S. 8th Special Forces Group stationed in the Panama Canal Zone.

Meanwhile, the Christian Commission on Human Rights charged in Tegucigalpa that the Honduran regime turned over a group of Salvadoran refugees, made up of one woman and three children, to the Salvadoran police.

RIVERA Y DAMAS PLEADS FOR REDUCTION OF VIOLENCE

PA250348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 24 May (AFP)--In today's sermon, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, San Salvador's acting archbiship, made an "anguished" plea to the groups in conflict in El Salvador for a reduction in the number of deaths and respect for the fifth commandment, which says, "Thou shalt not kill."

According to Rivera y Damas, he has noticed a reduction in the number of repressive actions carried out by the rightwing groups and an increase in the extreme left's activities and, he pointed out, "all violence is normally reprehensible."

"I am under the impression," Rivera said, "that the repression exercised by the rightwing extremists and by the army and security corps has been reduced a bit." He then said that "the repression exercised by the authorities or rightwing groups seeks to teach lessons and to instill fear, particularly in the most strife-torn areas, in order to keep neighbors from being tempted to collaborate with the guerrillas."

For their part, the left has increased its violent activities "in order to make the war felt in certain areas that the guerrillas consider liberated or controlled." He added that, in his opinion, the guerrillas are trying to keep the people from recovering their confidence and from seeking ways to return to normal.

"My anguished plea is for a reduction in the number of deaths," Rivera y Damas stressed while asking for respect for the fifth commandment, "because the man who kills, except in the case of legitimate defense, becomes dehumanized or, in other words, becomes a beast."

Rivera added that "one of the fruits of this year's Easter must be a greater respect for life, for the physical and moral integrity of the individual and also--and this pains me--for the physical integrity of the dead."

Further on, he demanded the release of Elena Guadalupe Campos, a social worker detained in Soyapango, under charges of belonging to the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces. Rivera said that, according to those who know here, there is no reason for her detention, and he affirmed that Campos was arrested on the basis of an anonymous accusation.

NATIONAL GUARD PRESENTS TERRORIST LEADER TO MEDIA

PA221221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0206 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran National Guard today presented to news media an important Salvadoran leftist and important member of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR).

Thirty-year-old Ana Margarita Gazteazoro, alias "Monica," has been charged with "plotting against national security" because she acted in behalf of international terrorism. However, she denied all the charges to the press and said that the "MNR" is only a mass organization of social-democratic persuasion.

According to the National Guard, "Monica" made a clandestine trip to Cuba, via Panama, where she made contact with Socialist International leaders and the International Union of Socialist Youth.

She also visited Italy, Spain, Germany, Canada, the UK and the United States, where she participated in several socialist congresses and meetings in support of the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

"Monica" is also charged with having in her home a audiovisual and written propaganda production center for the military Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

However, Ana Margarita Gazteazoro told newsmen that she had never used the name "Monica," that she did not belong to any terrorist organization and that the MNR is a social-democratic party and, therefore, democratic.

Document on Media Effort

PA252125 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 May 81 pp 4, 17

[Text] A plan to attract the attention of foreign newsmen was found among the documents seized from Ana Margarita Maria Teresa Gazteazoro Escolan, "Monica." She was captured by the National Guard and charged with working on behalf of international terrorism.

Some of the paragraphs in this document follow: "The current war being waged by our people against the oligarchy and imperialism has elicited world interest. This interest has multiplied as a result of increasing U.S. intervention.

"The constant arrival in this country of newsmen and media that come to cover developments behooves us as an organization, in this new phase of the war, to do something in a more systematic and better organized way than the work carried out around 10 January and in subsequent days.

"Within the framework of total war, and more specifically, within the framework of the ideological struggle, being able to transmit our interpretation of developments to the foreign newsmen and their media, becomes something basic for our interests and those of the people.

"An important part of the war--although not the most important--will be won at the diplomatic level. International public opinion and local opinion in each country significantly influence the foreign policy of each government and group of countries. Thus, the importance of our work with those who generate public opinion in various countries and members of the media visiting El Salvador to cover the war, for they generate public opinion in their respective countries.

"It is necessary to tell the peoples of the world the revolutionary truth about the war's developments. The enemy knows about the power of communication and it is also trying to win over the foreign newsmen and media in order to transmit through them its interpretation of the war's developments. This is where we enter a frontal phase of war with the enemy."

Objectives

Further on, "Monica's document" discussed point No 2, which says: "A. General objective: To transmit to the foreign newsmen our view on the peoples war and to get their media to transmit the truth about developments.

"B. Specific objectives: To extend and multiply our efforts in order to make the truth about the war known through the newsmen and media visiting the country, to counteract the impact of imperialism and the oligarchy among the group of foreign newsmen; to organize a network of collaborators among sympathetic foreign newsmen, couriers, and so forth.

"3. Means

"The means needed to carry out the work involving foreign newsmen include:

"Meetings with members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front. Visits to camps and meetings with combatants. Meetings with democratic institutions. Official FMLN communiques, war bulletins.

"The views on the war and the organizations can be transmitted through the militant newmen's direct contacts with foreign newsmen and media visiting the country. In connection with future objectives it is necessary to establish priorities in order to carry out this work. Here are various criteria listed in decreasing importance and political significance to the country, the media, the newsmen, the Salvadoran revolution (social democracy, Andean Pact, Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean, the United States, and so forth).

"Coverage in terms of importance, influence of the media or the newsman in the world and in their respective country.

"If they are official government organs, for example, give priority to Mexico's Channel 13, the official channel, over Televisa, a private station.

"Newsmen of well-known leftist persuasion or sympathizers of the Salvadoran revolution.

"Facility to contact the newsman and his media."

"5. [number as published] Security

A. Newsmen who come recommended.

"Mechanisms have been established abroad for the sending of both newsmen and media. There is a body that will centralize this. At this point this is the agreement. Aguila [not further identified] is in charge of the centralization.

"That body will be in charge of investigating the newsman, and so forth. Through the established channels they will send the newsman's name, his media, and so forth. They will have a control number for each of those recommended."

Final Part

In the last paragraph, "Monica's document" states: "If the contacts to enter the zone do not function or if interviews are not granted--these being the most forceful means at our disposal to carry out this work--the subteam's work in connection with the ideological war we are already waging will be of very little or no real significance and influence."

ARMY DISMANTLES GUERRILLA COMMUNICATION CENTER

PA252210 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 May 81 pp 5, 17

[Text] The central telecommunications office of the guerrilla organizations was dismantled in Jiquilisco by the armed forces when it seized valuable radio communications equipment used by the extremists to contact Honduras and Nicaragua, a military source reported yesterday.

The same source added that this office was located thanks to the great efforts made by military intelligence over the last few days, through the use of agents who infiltrated the subversive organization. These agents have been giving important information on installations, camps, "safe houses," "couriers," meeting places and other details which have substantially aided the discovery of many things recently.

The military source said that from that office the leaders of the Salvadoran subversion used to get in touch with their "contacts" in Nicaragua and Honduras primarily regarding the traffic of arms and terrorists. In this place the armed forces also seized telephone numbers, codes to decipher messages and equipment to track down and intercept domstic calls.

The items seized from the guerrillas are: 2 transmitters, 3 loudspeakers, 1 transceiver, 2 antenna couplings, 1 radio without speaker, 1 Messenger 215, 2 voltage alarms and 1 powerpack.

GROUP DEMANDS WEAPONS TO DEFEND ITSELF FROM REBELS

PA240312 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 May 81 p 1

[Excerpts] A large group of men and women from Potrero de Batre Canton, in San Isidro, Cabanas Department, visited Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia yesterday to ask him for weapons with which to defend themselves from the terrorists who have been terrorizing their area and do not let them work, they said.

During their meeting with the defense minister, they stressed that they have personally suffered all the injustices that subversion is committing in that sector because so far the army has not carried out any operation there.

It is for this reason, they told the minister, that the terrorists have been taking advantage and large groups of them have attacked the peasants and killed several of them, leaving many families without means of support.

Upon taking their leave of Colonel Garcia, they expressed their hope that peace will be restored in our country as soon as possible. "United we will overcome," they shouted.

The group included more women than men, but they all agreed on the same point: They wanted weapons to defend themselves from the subversives, they said.

AFP REPORTS TERRORIST ACTS, GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

PA270056 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 26 May 81

[By AFP special correspondent Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (AFP)--A Salvadoran military source said today that the guerrillas have withdrawn from La Paz and San Vicente Departments in the eastern part of the country and moved toward the banks of the Lempa River. "However, we cannot discard the possibility of a new attack by subversive groups."

Meanwhile, EL MUNDO said that violence "has decreased and there is a climate of peace in urban areas." However, this same newspaper reported the murder of eight persons, seven in the San Salvador area and the other in San Miguel--the third largest Salvadoran city.

Two students, a man and a woman of 27 and 19 years respectively, were shot and macheted to death. The bodies of two women showing multiple bullet wounds and two decapitated men were found in Antiguo Cuscatlan.

A watchman was shot to death in Ciudad Delgado, and a San Miguel resident was shot dead in front of his home.

EL MUNDO said that these were "serious but isolated incidents" and emphasized the existence of "positive signs toward the return of a climate of peace."

This special correspondent has, in fact, noted that armed clashes between public security forces and rebels have been practically nil in recent days, and that the destruction of buses, gasoline stations and attacks on other civilian installations have practically ceased. However, the apparent peace is occasionally interrupted by the explosion of bombs and the discovery of dead men and women of all ages whose bodies are riddled with bullets and in many cases mutilated.

In the provinces, however, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) harassment against the army, security corps and progovernment organizations of armed civilians has not ceased.

Although Defense Minister Col Jose Garcia informed our special correspondent that "the armed forces have the initiative," in some regions of the country the guerrillas do not seem to have lost their attacking capacity and in others they seem to be undergoing a phase of reorganization and regrouping of forces.

In the Paracentral front, a group of guerrillas attacked the command post at San Juan Nonualco located some 50 km east of San Salvador. Another group ambushed an army armored vehicle and killed a soldier.

On Sunday, snipers fired at the main Zacatecoluca military garrison but were rapidly dispersed.

Reports from Chalatenango in the northern part of the country said last night that some 2,000 guerrillas occupied the summit of Eramon Hill, 3 and 1/2 km from the 5 November Hydroelectric Dam, and are building strongholds there. According to the report, the FMLN column arrived from La Virtud region in Honduras and entered El Salvador through the gaps along the border.

RADIO VENCEREMOS AIRS REPORTS ON RECENT ACTIONS

Modesto Ramirez Front Report

PA221852 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 May 81

[War Bulletin No 17 of the northern zone of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN]

[Text] 9 May--Harrassment with rifle fire against a helicopter trying to land in the enemy post of Las Vueltas.

10 May--Barricades were erected on the road to Las Flores. A harassment attack was carried out against an enemy post in San Isidro Labrador. The action took place at 1300. One soldier was killed. A harassment action has carried out against the enemy post in La Marana, Chalatenango at 2300. No casualties were confirmed.

11 May--At 1845, a harassment attack was carried out against the enemy post in Arcatao. Artillery was used in the attack.

22 May [as heard]--At 1500 there was a harassment attack on the San Isidro Labrador enemy post. It is unknown if casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

13 May--A harassment action was carried out against an enemy patrol that was removing obstacles on the road between Chalatenango and Las Flores. The enemy sustained one casualty. An enemy patrol that was escorting a repair crew on the Chalatenango-Las Flores road was harassed. The patrol sustained several casualties. There was a clash with enemy troops near the exit to San Isidro Labrador. We have been unable to confirm casualties on the part of the enemy. We withdrew without problems. A psychological war action was carried out against the enemy post in Arcatao. The enemy continued shooting for 30 minutes without even finding out where our fighters were located.

14 May--At 0005 there was a sniper attack against an enemy post in San Isidro Labrador. The enemy sustained one casualty. At 0000 there was harassment action against the San Isidro post with the participation of militiamen. No casualties were reported by the enemy. Barricades were erected in (Guajirita). At 0630 there was harassment with snipers against the post of [name indistinct], inflicting one casualty on the enemy.

15 May--An enemy column trying to clear the road from Chalatenango to Las Flores set off a booby trap which caused several casualties who were evacuated by helicopters.

16 May--At 1330, there was an attack on an enemy column made up of seven vehicles, one of them armored. The enemy fled after sustaining one dead and one wounded. This occurred on the road from Chalatenango to Las Flores. Minutes later, the same column was attacked by FMLN squads which were patrolling the sector. The enemy sustained two dead and several wounded. The enemy used a 57-mm gun and M-79 grenade launchers to cover its retreat. Our fighters sustained no casualties.

17 May--Two enemy companies were ambushed at 1100. Two casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Our forces withdrew without any problem. There was also a harassment attack on the enemy post of [words indistinct] which was annihilated. Our forces withdrew without any problem. At 2000, an act of sabotage was carried out against the electric power of the San Antonio de la Cruz enemy post. A post in Chalatenango was attacked, inflicting one casualty on the enemy. In an action by the masses and militias, ditches were dug on the road from Chalatenango to Las Flores.

18 May--The water service of the enemy post of San Antonio de la Cruz was sabotaged, completely interrupting the water supply.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!
Staff of the northern front of the Modesto Ramirez Front.

Anastasio Aquinas Front Reports

PA230047 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Our people advance; they do not cease in their struggle. This is the report from the Anastasio Aquinas Paracentral Front in Cabanas Department:

On 18 May at 0600 hours the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces and the army clashed in Cabanas Department, San Lorenzo, Villa Victoria jurisdiction. Seventy-five members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] were attacked by surprise by our fighters. They fled leaving 13 dead and many wounded. No casualties were reported in our ranks. When our forces withdrew the enemy returned reinforced by troops from San Martin, Las Vueltas and Sabania. They took positions some 800 meters from our lines and opened an intensive fire against our positions. Two special FMLN squads counterattacked and forced them to flee.

On 10 May the FMLN platoons ambushed army patrols in La Esperanza Canton in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department. Three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. There were no casualties among our ranks.

On 11 May our forces attacked the Borota garrison in San Vicente Department and killed the guard at the gate; his weapon was taken.

On 13 May a mine was placed in Tecoluca and three members of an army patrol were killed and another wounded.

On 12 and 13 May FMLN forces seized 90,000 eggs when a truck was captured. Our forces also took 83 quintals of sugar from the Echiboa sugar mill operated by the genocidal junta.

On 14 and 15 May some 300 soldiers invaded the San Vicente Department and the San Carlos, Las Delicias and Las Sabanas Cantons. Our peoples militia and the FMLN regular army repelled the attack and caused seven casualties among the national army. The FMLN suffered the loss of one of its fighters.

Metropolitan Area Action Report

PA231645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 23 May 81

[War bulletin from metropolitan area of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front]

[Text] A guerrilla commando unit using submachineguns and short-range weapons sabotaged the Servitur tourism office behind the Camino Real Hotel next to Heroes Boulevard at 1930 on 14 May.

At the same time, militia commando units sabotaged the home of a death squad member in the (Rubidia) neighborhood.

At 1935 on 21 May, guerrilla commando units armed with submachineguns and short-range weapons simultaneously planted explosive devices at the Armed Forces Officers Wives Club in the (Yumuri) neighborhood. The damage was considerable. Another explosive device was planted at the oligarchic savings institution (Actuaflot) in Miramonte. The area was completely destroyed by the explosion. Explosive devices were also planted in the Colonial Moviehouse in the [words indistinct] Ulloa Benitez neighborhood.

Francisco Sanchez Front Report

PA242249 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1900 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] We have just received a war bulletin reporting the following: The dictatorship has suffered 30 casualties in its attacks against positions of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] in Jucuaran.

According to reports from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, in the Jucuaran range, Usulutan Department, the FMLN forces have inflicted a big defeat on the troops of the dictatorship.

The war report notes that the genocidal troops launched a big military operation on Wednesday, 20 May, surrounding a hill to the south the town of Jucuaran and to the north the coastal road. Aslo included was the surrounding area between the town of (Churiagua) and the canton of [words indistinct] important roads.

In this operation, the enemy used three helicopters piloted by U.S. pilots. It used also three 81-mm mortars with which they attacked the area on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The result of the enemy attack on Wednesday, the 20th, was: At 0700 and 1900 there were attacks on our positions. Our forces, taking advantage of the topography of the area and of military tactics, carried out a short distance attack and inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy. Our side had one dead as a result of a mortar attack and five wounded. The wounded are out of danger. Also on Wednesday, our forces organized an orderly withdrawal protecting the civilian population of the area, abandoning some of our positions.

The enemy renewed his artillery attacks against empty hills and roads. The attacks went on for 2 days. In addition to evading the dictatorial troops, our forces organized the withdrawal of the people to avoid a massacre in view of the genocidal disposition of the puppet army.

In addition to the 30 casualties in Jucuaran, our companeros of the southeastern front have reported they ambushed a company of the genocidal army and after 3 hours of bitter fighting, 50 enemy soldiers fled to the town of Delicias de Concepcion. As a result of this battle, five enemy soldiers were wounded. This included a captain wounded in both legs.

This makes it a total of 38 [as heard] enemy casualties in the southeastern front [words indistinct] as the revolutionary army continuously hits and wears out a demoralized armed force.

GUATEMALA

OVER 500 REFUGEES REPORTEDLY CROSS INTO MEXICO

PA231805 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] More than 500 Guatemalans fleeing from the violent repression in their country have crossed the Mexican border in the past few days in search of refuge, it has been reported in Mexico City. To achieve this objective, the group took several weeks to walk through a jungle region bordering the Arroyo Negro Zone located 1,200 km southeast of Mexico City.

In the past 14 months, about 30,000 Guatemalans have fled to Mexico in a desperate attempt to escape the official terror prevailing in Guatemala.

Meanwhile, reports from Guatemala indicate that lawyer Mirian Elizabeth Gomez was able to take asylum in a Latin American Embassy in Guatemala City. However, the Guatemalan authorities have not confirmed this information.

Government Unaware of Exodus

PA241333 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government is unaware of the exodus of 500 peasants to Mexico as a result of the political violence, and it described the report as part of a "campaign to discredit the country abroad."

It has been reported from the Mexican border that 500 Guatemalan peasants have fled the country because they were being "harassed by the military forces," a charge that has been denied by the Guatemalan Army.

Military spokesman Maj Edgar Dominguez said that the army has always provided protection to the peasants who are frightened by the violent actions of subversive criminals.

Nevertheless, the military spokesman said that he had no information about the peasant exodus to Mexico and that in any case, he considered that "as frequently occurs in the border area, the peasants go to the Mexican towns in search of jobs."

"We believe," the military spokesman added, "that this report is one more example of speculation with the sole objective of harming the country's image."

The Guatelmalan departments of Huehuetenango and El Quiche on the border with Mexico, from where the peasants supposedly come, have been shken by violance for the past months. They are two of the areas where the leftist guerrillas are most active. There are frequent reports about clashes between the army and the guerrillas in those departments.

Meanwhile, immigration office sources said they have no knowledge of the exodus of the peasants, which seems to indicate that the peasants crossed the border between Guatemala and Mexico through the mountainous region that is less controlled by the authorities.

Government Spokesman Comments

PA270121 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] The Mexican Government has deported 425 Guatemalan peasants who entered the country illegally last week. The Guatemalan Government has found out that the immigrants were politically manipulated, government spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman has charged.

[Begin recording] There are, in fact, 425 peasants who crossed into Mexican territory, and they were undoubtedly led by others. In due time we will present evidence provided by people who are closely linked to the terrorist and subversive activities in Guatemala. These peasants come mainly from the Huehuetenango area. They are humble peasants who were gathered together and led into Mexico in order to exploit them internationally within that orchestrated and permanent campaign underway against our country. The peasants were forced, or at least they wanted to force them, to say that they were persecuted by the army and the other security forces in the country, which is completely false. They were deported. They were deported for not having their papers in order. [end recording]

Some Mexican papers have exploited this issue of the Guatemalan emigrants for political purposes, Toledo Vielman said.

[Begin recording] Unfortunately, once again the Mexican media--some of the media because they are not all contributing to the campaign to discredit Guatemala--have taken advantage of this situation to say outrageous things about our country and our government. This is definitely a planned action, an action whose political implications were considered ahead of time, a plan to discredit our country but that has suddenly fallen apart. [end recording]

LAWYER SEEKS ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA232027 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0421 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Police sources today reported that Mirian Elizabeth Gomez, a lawyer who survived an attack in which two university professors and one doorman of the San Carlos University were killed, has sought diplomatic asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy.

Gomez was slightly wounded on 7 May when the vehicle she was riding in near the San Carlos University was machinegunned. Carlos Enrique Turch Orella and Jorge Carlos Mancio Ortiz, two lawyers, and Oscar Bonilla de Leon, a doorman, were killed in the attack.

The embassy and the Foreign Ministry did not give any information on Gomez, but police sources indicated that the woman sought asylum yesterday afternoon.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS FIRST SHIPMENT OF WHEAT

PA260231 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 81

[By Freddy Lopez]

[Text] Corinto--We know the price of peace and we are fighting to put an end to wars, Soviet Ambassador German Shlyapnikov said, as he delivered the first shipment of wheat to Rafael Cordoba Rivas, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a ceremony of great significance to the nation. Companero Leonel Poveda Sediles, deputy domestic trade minister, Companero Carlos Zamora, Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] departmental committee member, and Daisy Moncada and Ricardo Cuadra of the International Reconstruction Fund, were among those who attended the delivery ceremony.

The first shipment of wheat donated by USSR weighs 13,000 tons. It arrived yesterday in the port of Corinto aboard the Soviet ship Aleksandr Vermisev. The ship's skipper,(Vadim Nitroinskiy), and crew are glad for what they have accomplished in bringing the wheat which Nicaragua badly needs.

Ambassador Shlyapnikov said that the wheat was from Canada, which has a wheat trading agreement with USSR, and that in order to have the shipment as soon as possible in Nicaragua, it was necessary to bring it from Canada.

The wheat we received is of the Canadian [words indistinct] Spring No 2, which is the type for making French bread. The ship docked at 1800 yesterday in the port of Corinto and at 2200 the unloading of the wheat was begun. The first trucks left the pier at 0200 this morning for Granada, where at this time it is already being made into bread.

Six work teams, each made up of 12 men, are unloading the wheat. It should take them 8 days at the rate of 26 tons every 45 minutes. Eight unloading vacuums are being used in the operation.

The following statement is by Ambassador Shlyapnikov:

[Begin recording] A total of 15 million Soviets died during World War II to defeat fascism. We know the price of peace, and that is why we are struggling to put an end to wars. Our people will never forget the workers of the world solidarity [words indistinct] proletarian internationalism unremittingly struggling against the maneuvers of imperialism, which was trying to liquidate the first socialist state. All progressive and democratic governments are on the side of Nicaragua, which is being attacked by the imperialist forces. We are sure that nothing and no one will ever break the will of the Nicaraguans, who raised up in arms to defeat one of the worst dictatorship in Latin America and are now building a new society. As to what concerns the USSR, I want to quote Comrade Brezhnev, who said during the 26th CPSU Congress last February that no one should doubt that the CPSU will continue the policy promoted by USSR, which consists of cooperating with liberated countries to strengthen the socialist alliance throughout the world and the national liberation movements. [end recording]

Rafael Cordoba Rivas said:

[Begin recording] This is [words indistinct] of dignity, of sovereignty, of a free nation and permits our self-determination and allows us not to yield to pressure or impositions from any government, even less from imperialist governments. [applause]

I want to thank Ambassador Shlyapnikov, the Soviet people and the CPSU, for something more than just their wheat. They have given us a tremendous lesson--a lesson in effectiveness and that bureaucracy is just a pretext for not meeting obligations that the revolution demands from every official.

The offer of wheat was made less than 30 days ago and here we have it already in our territory. This is something that our people should admire. It is an example we should learn from. Ambassador German Shlyapnikov took the trouble to see that wheat arrived in Nicaragua. He did not promise to give us wheat in 3 months. When you do not have bread [words indistinct] at the time when holding our head high we said "bread with dignity," and here we have it. [applause] [end recording]

After the ceremony ended, newsmen, the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN representatives went aboard the ship to have a party.

HIGH-LEVEL LIBYAN DELEGATION, OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS

PA260410 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A high-level Libyan delegation visiting Nicaragua is meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco, who received the delegation today at noon in his office. The delegation arrived on Saturday to draft several cooperation agreements.

The Libyan delegation will remain in Nicaragua 1 week and has met with ministers of the International Fund for Reconstruction and with the Mines and Hydrocarbons Institute, as well as with the Central Bank president. The delegation has also met with the agrarian reform deputy minister, with the Planning Ministry's investments director, with the Foreign Trade Ministry's director of commercial policy and with the Foreign Ministry's protocol general director.

The Libyan delegation is headed by Salim (Juwayli), deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank. The other delegates are the presidents of the Foreign Investments Company, of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, of the Petroleum Secretariat and of the economy Secretariat.

Aid Arrangements Discussed

PA270020 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] An official delegation from Libya headed by Companero Salim (Juwayli), deputy governor of the Central Bank of Libya, is visiting our country to make arrangements for the aid that Libya will give Nicaragua. Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that the visit of the Libyan delegation confirms the solidarity and brotherhood between Libyan and Nicaragua. Tinoco added that despite the fact that the two countries are far from each other, they are waging the same struggle against a common enemy, which is imperialism.

Here is Companero Salim (Juwayli's) reply:

[Begin recording in Arabic with simultaneous Spanish translation] We have come to this country we love and admire for their victory over the U.S.-supported Somozist regime, a victory that freed the Nicaraguan people and which was really the people's victory. [end recording]

VISITING IRAQI DELEGATION SEEKS IMPROVED RELATIONS

PA261342 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] A high-level delegation from the Republic of Iraq arrived in Nicaragua Friday for the purpose of improving relations between the two countries. The Iraqi delegation has met with Rafael Cordoba Rivas, with whom they discussed exchanges of all kinds between the two governments.

The delegation expressed its desire to have an Iraqi charge d'affaires for international matters in Nicaragua. This proposal was accepted by Cordoba Rivas. The delegation will remain in the country 1 week and will meet with other government officials.

'NATIONAL FORUM' TO AIR NICARAGUAN PROBLEMS

Official Explains Forum Idea

PA231756 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 May 81

["Face the People" program with Commander Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and other officials--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good evening, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. We are from (Letra U) in Zone 4. What does the national forum mean and why are counterrevolutionaries, or rather those ousted from power, being given this opportunity if their demands will never be met? We think that the counterrevolutionary newspaper LA PRENSA, the owners of Radio Corporacion and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement will always make claims and demands because they will never be in power. So what is the national forum?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] Look, this is how the Sandinist front thinks: After the revolutionary victory, there were various social, political and economic sectors in Nicaragua. And we found that some were positive toward the revolution, that is, they supported the revolutionary process; that others were confused because we are experiencing a revolution which is not an easy matter, and still others--let's say the minority--were trying to undermine the revolution. The Sandinist front is trying to listen to those sectors, including those who wittingly or unwittingly are against the revolutionary process, out of a broad, democratic and open-minded spirit such as is promoted by the Sandinist people's revolution so that they may air their views, concerns, doubts and even their differences. We think that by discussing problems of national interest which matter to all Nicaraguans, we can find ways to respond to those concerns, thus strengthening national unity. The problem is that we are saying that, before these meetings and the talk of the forum, different political forces were active here and some simply elicit the response of the political forces supporting the revolution. This leads to confrontations such as those that occurred a few weeks or months ago. then, a climate of tension is created which is good for those who want to weaken the revolutionary process, who can then start saying that the revolution is undermining individual rights, the rights of organizations and so on. This is all a bunch of lies and it has its negative effect on some sectors which are not very clear, and it creates insecurity.

What is our position? If what moves all these sectors, whether rightwingers or whatever, is an interest in finding ways to coexist within the revolution--in other words, not to destroy the revolution but to strengthen it and help it progress with a critical spirit--then let's go to a forum. Let the various positions on the strengthening of the spirit of the revolution be heard--the positions on production, no money draining by the business sector, no economic sabotage by some unions responding to business interests, the workers' disciplined response to the work of national reconstruction. Let all views be heard there so that conclusions can be drawn to strengthen national unity and to weaken division or harm to the revolution by dividing the political and social forces in this country. These attitudes involve playing along with other interests.

Therefore, we start with the fact that all those sectors want to push the revolutionary process forward and so we are going to a forum. Let's draw those conclusions that will help strengthen national unity there. We think we have to go to it with a constructive spirit, not with the spirit of fighting one another. We can't go with that in mind, or with the desire to smash one another. We have to go with the spirit of finding points of agreement.

Let's see where we all agree. If the rightwing parties say they side with workers and we side with workers, then this is a point of agreement. So let's see how we can take it from there. If we say we agree that we don't want foreign intervention here, then let's get together on that. Let's see what the points of agreement are in the forum and we will strengthen national unity. The idea of the forum is to seek national unity, because that is what the Sandinist front has always wanted--to seek the unity of all national sectors, but to contribute to the revolutionary process. That's the idea. [applause]

Carlos Nunez To Attend

PA232116 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The plenum of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] this afternoon approved a request made by the representatives of the dissident parties that the next meeting of the preparatory commission for the forum of discussion of the country's problems be attended by Commander Carlos Nunez. The FPR met here this afternoon and made important announcements about the progress of this forum.

This meeting was attended by the following delegates: Francisco Jimenez and Cesar Delgadillo of the People's Social Christian Party, Hernan Prado and Alejandro Gutierrez of the People's Action Movement, Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party, Gustavo Tablada of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and Nathan Sevilla and Commander Carlos Nunez of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

There are serious doubts in the FPR about the sincerity of certain dissident political groups.

At the end of the FPR meeting, in which the various party members reached several conclusions, Commander Nunez said that the forum will reveal who are seeking a solution to their problems and who are willing to contribute to the solution of the country's problems.

Here are the statements by Carlos Nunez, the FSLN delegate to the FPR:

[Begin recording] We feel that the efforts of those patriotic forces who want this revolution to remain unharmed will contribute to the real unity of all the forces interested in the revolutionary process. This is a unity that must be based on a profound willingness to fulfill commitments, seek agreements and be sufficiently receptive to understand the existence of a revolution and the overwhelming tasks that fall upon the Nicaraguans and their political organizations. [Words indistinct] the sectarianism, the recalcitrant spirit, the distrust must be reflected. [Words indistinct] of the main problems must result in realistic and patriotic solutions in order to eliminate the obstructions which prevent these solutions. Third, it will contribute to the education of our people because we will not only discuss the basic problems of the revolution in its advancement, development and immediate future but will reflect the stands and attitudes of all the political forces in the nation. Without adding anything else, I must say that the people will become aware of those who are interested in solving their problems and are truly developing a deep spirit and are involved in the solution of the needs of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

The topics of the agenda that the FPR parties proposed to the dissident parties were announced this afternoon after the meeting. The FPR proposed five areas that include all of the country's social, economic and political problems.

Command Nunez and the other FPR representatives listed these areas: 1) the labor area, 2) the social area, 3) the legal area, 4) the economic area and the 5) political area. Each one of these areas have specific [words indistinct] for the discussion of the problems of the new Nicaragua.

The FPR is proposing an agenda which is very similar to that proposed by the dissident parties. The country's domestic and foreign policy, the defense of sovereignty and the revolution, the political liberties and the freedom of the press, are examples of the contents of the political area.

There will be a meeting for [words indistinct] on the Nicaraguan problems.

Progovernment Parties' Statement

PA251914 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The forum for the discussion of national problems will initiate broad debates on two fronts. On one, we must tell the parties that disagree with the revolutionary process about our position and our ability to give current answers to the problems of the country. On the other, we must work internally for the revolutionary unity and a greater deepening of the basis of that unity. This statement was issued by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, the People's Action Movement and the Communist Party of Nicaragua, with regard to the opening of the forum to discuss national problems, following a meeting on 20 May.

The statement also notes: Once the possibility of agreements being reached in the forum to discuss national problems, joint statements can be issued. However, the points agreed on must be implemented at a suitable moment in order not to turn the forum to discuss national problems into some sort of superstructure above the state, the government, popular organizations and other institutions.

Preparations for Dialogue

PA261753 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] ANA--Representatives of the revolution's forces and the dissident parties today reached several agreements regarding a debate. The forum apparently will be held soon since agreements are to be reached in connection with various issues and several points of the regulation, said Nathan Sevilla, a member of the preparatory committee.

Sevilla added: The spirit observed on both sides during the preparatory meetings is highly positive regarding the proposed discussions. The forum is one of the main agreements made by five parties and two labor unions of the opposition and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which had summoned them with a view to strengthening national unity for the defense of the revolution and the nation's reconstruction.

The dialogue will be attended by both groups with seven delegates each, three of them permanent. The revolutionaries will be represented by the FSLN, the Socialist, People's Social Christian, Independent Liberal and Communist Parties and the People's Action Movement.

The opposition will be represented by the Democratic Conservative, Social Christian, Constitutionalist Liberal and Social Democratic Parties along with the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions.

Another of the rules for the meeting that was approved was that the National Council for Higher Education, as top organization of the nation's educational institutions, will propose an impartial and responsible moderator for the talks. Invitations may be made to institutions able to contribute their views on the nation's problems, and a maximum of five observers for each side.

The agreements to be made at the talks will include the political decisions of all the organizations and will be implemented without delay through the various institutional channels.

In this regard, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez pointed out that the forum is not meant to create a little state council nor a structure over and above the state institutions, but that whatever agreements are made will be implemented through the government institutions.

Nunez added that the meetings will give the people a chance to form an opinion regarding the degree of unity and the readiness of the various forces to contribute toward the revolutionary process. He also said the forum means a lessening of the possibility of foreign aggression. If the possibilities of an invasion increase, the forum to discuss national problems will form a wall to block the invasion in whatever circumstance and whatever terrain, emphasized Nunez.

OPPOSITION WARNED REVOLUTION'S TOLERANCE LIMITED

PA260357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 May 81

[Commentary: "The Generosity and Tolerance of the Revolution Has a Limit"]

[Text] As the revolution deepens and consolidates its roots in the conscience of the working people--the workers and peasants of our country--and the people actively and directly believe that their main objective is the defense and security of our process, and that the Sandinist people's revolution will be able to outline more clearly a totally humanistic policy of justice and freedom. This has been confirmed in practice without any of the usual demagogic political rhetoric and despite the obstinate and stubborn detractors and slanderers of the revolution. This has been proven by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and its revolutionary government which has consolidated the principles of the Sandinist cause. To this we must add the firm decision to maintain that historic need for freedom and justice that the vast majority of the people, who until yesterday, were social outcasts and subjected to discrimination, are demanding. They represent the social sector which the FSLN defends.

The fact is that the Sandinist revolution defends the interests of every patriotic and honest Nicaraguan. This has been made possible by the national unity and pluralist policy that the revolutionary government is carrying out with the support of the FSLN. For this reason, Sandinist patience and steady efforts for revolutionary justice can only be accused of being highly humanistic and generous rather than magnanimous. Our revolution in freedom can be criticized for being over tolerant, but not of being indulgent.

This is so because we have been broadminded throughout the forum in which the national problems have been discussed. Nevertheless, our generosity and humanism has not been well understood. Some antipopular and stubborn sectors have interpreted it as a sign of weakness. Based on this false premise they are constantly provoking the authorities and violating the law. They demand freedom and justice. They denied the same to the people they exploited and oppressed. They are represented by the Robelos, the Dreyfus', LA PRENSA Corporation and other similar groups engaged in antipopular and anti-Sandinist provocations. They are the ones who are trying to confuse and mislead the people. They are represented by the Conservative Democratic Party and other associates, such as the Social Democrats, who are making all sort of whimsical, shameful and unpatriotic objections to the national dialogue. Let us remind them, however, that in the new Nicaragua, justice is based on the needs of the exploited and oppressed and on the fact that generosity and tolerance has a limit.

BRIEFS

SUGARCANE HARVEST--The Gaspar Garcia Laviana sugarcane harvest has brought in (?27,326,000) more quintals than last year's harvest. However, figures show that several mills did not reach the expected goal due to difficulties ranging from heavy rains to poor transportation. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 May 81 p 9 PA]